

DESCRIPTION OF THE STOCKADED

PENS OF VICE EXISTING AT IWILEI.

How the Inmates of This Government Protected "Industry" Are Housed and Controlled.

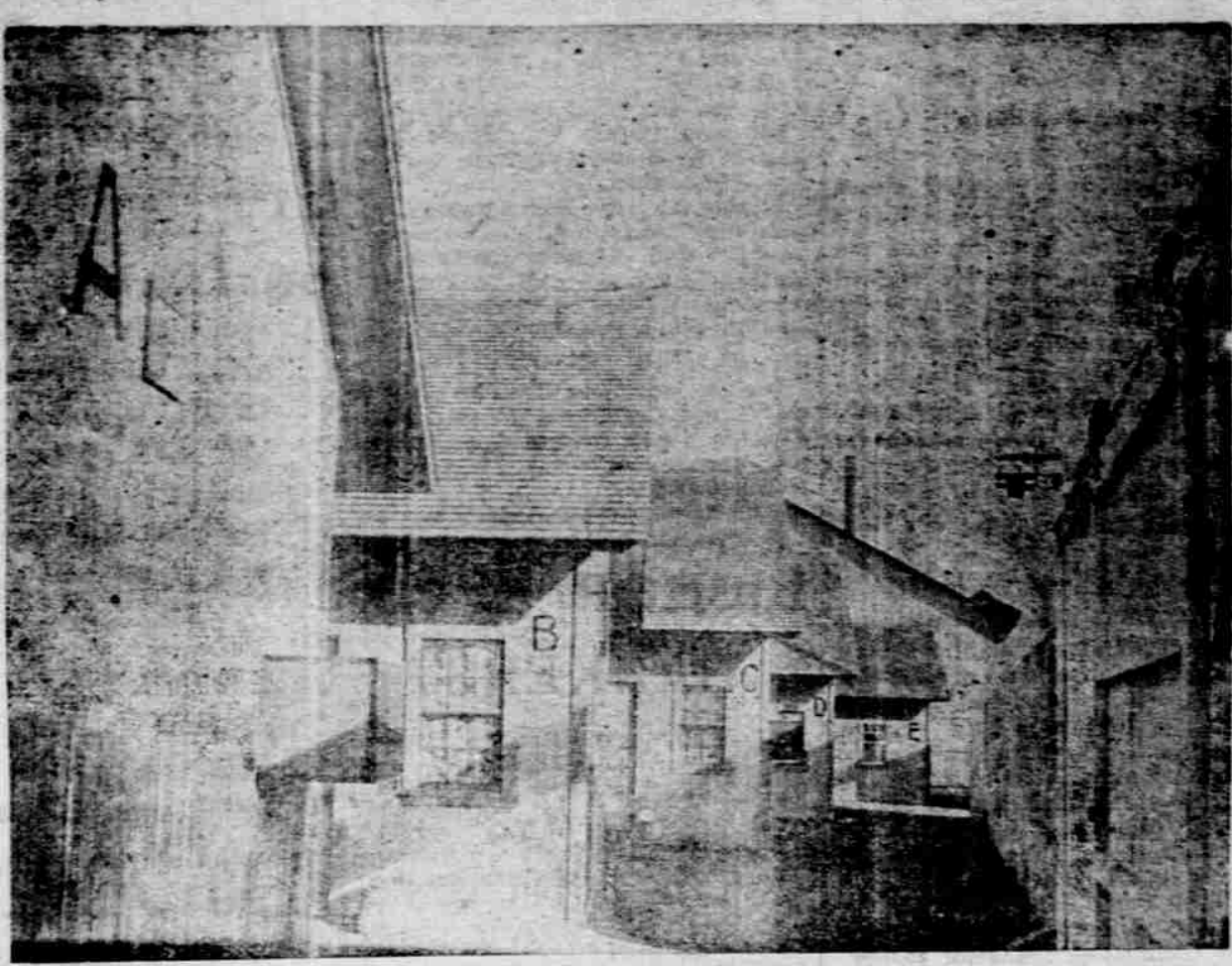
Has Become a Show Place of Lewdness and Infamy, Debasing to the Spectator and Degrading to All—Question for Today.

HERE are classes in the community whom the stockaded inmates at Iwilei are only too familiar. The major portion and the better class of the people of Honolulu and of the islands have, however, only a hazy idea of the character of the place which is there maintained by the Territory of Hawaii to the profit of a few prominent citizens of this city and the propagation of sin and disease under the spacious plea that it is "a public necessity."

For the benefit of the latter class, many of whom have been following the exposures of this horrible place in The Republican from day to day, a few views are herewith presented to illustrate a plain descriptive article of the establishment. Unfortunately these views had to be taken in the day time,

Japanese and French women to the enrichment of men who pretend to stand high in social, church, business and even in official life in Hawaii.

The plea that a business of this sort is a public necessity scarcely enters into the discussion. Upon that question there is and always will be a wide divergence of opinion. If it be a public necessity it will be hard to convince the public that it should be made a monopoly for a few men of political influence as is the case now. Recently when an independent business man attempted to duplicate Iwilei he was informed that he could not do so. Thus Iwilei has not only a monopoly of this business, but the active encouragement and aid of the Territorial authorities in maintaining it. The argument of better sanitary measures at Iwilei's pen would scarcely be satisfactory to a sanitary engineer. The sub-soil



NO. 3—GENERAL VIEW OF IWILEI PEN FROM WITHIN THE STOCKADE.

and that while they may do so, comparatively few of them live in their rooms within the enclosure.

The contention which The Republican is making against this place is that it is productive of more harm than good. It is a place where the inmates are permitted to exist in homes of their own in any particular section of the city away from the business and residence portion, where special police supervision might be exercised over them.

This system prevails in all the European and American cities and works with entire satisfaction. Such an institution as the Iwilei pen would not be permitted to exist in any city on the mainland for twenty-four hours. If the authorities of any other city in the United States were to in this way insult the moral sense of the people and bring shame and disgrace upon their government, the people would rise and despite the authorities would tear down the stockades and destroy the buildings.

It Encourages Vice.

Iwilei is objectionable because it has the sanction of the authorities and because it has encouraged vice and immorality by making it a show place. Strangers coming to Honolulu, intent on seeing all the sights with which they are not familiar at home, as naturally visit Iwilei as they do the Palace, Punchbowl or Tantalus. The impressions they carry away can only be imagined. For coarse and brutal vice the place has not an equal upon the earth; it is the very depth of indecency and infamy.

As already remarked, all its surroundings are those usually attendant upon a circus; the streets outside are crowded with men and women; hacks jostle each other into corners to find waiting room for their fares; Oriental "spies" dwell upon the excellence of their wares and the scene is one of light and colors and gaiety that all belong to the circus—in short, this awful place, which it is pretended has been set aside as an amelioration of the social conditions in the half world, has become a permanent exposition of all that is degrading and debasing.

Hacks are compelled to drive in over one street and out through another. Outside of the stockade specified places are assigned to them, and when their fares are ready to leave, their hack numbers are called out as they would be at a theater or on the occasion of a state ball.

During the hours from 4 p. m. to 2 a. m. the pen is thronged by men of all races who pass from street to street

average citizen a fair idea of the whole institution.

Figure No. 3 gives an idea of the height and character of the stockade, the character of the buildings and the order of their locations. The main buildings are practically of the same general order of architecture and construction. They are built in echelon, lapping over on each other; that is, obliquely across the lot, so that the end of one building extends out beyond the preceding one, so that any person looking for any particular woman may recognize her building, they being lettered instead of numbered.

Aside from the fact that Iwilei has become a show place, one of its contaminating influences is that the gates are always open, especially during the busy hours of the night, and that young men and young women passing that way must of necessity become familiar with the character of the place and perhaps with the crime. The women are constantly parading in their scant attire and their patrons do not seem to have any more sense of shame than have the prostitutes themselves.

Too Degrading to Describe.

The whole scene is too utterly vile and degrading to be described as it really is. Women old in crime and debauchery are penned up here alongside of young girls only just in their teens, all alike controlled by the masters of prostitutes or their parasites, and these in turn controlled by the police and Territorial officials of the new Territory of Hawaii.

And for this protection these same degraded women and their parasites pay a weekly tribute of two dollars each, or a total at the present time of \$324 per week. Those pockets this money ultimately goes into cannot be shown at this time. It is paid over, however, to the lessees of the Iwilei pen, Messrs. Sullivan and Masuda, and these in turn, it is said, arrange with the police authorities for the payment of the salaries of the officers on guard at Iwilei.

Possibly there is nothing demoralizing or degrading to honest high police officials to be thus trading with and conniving with vice, but if there is anything more demoralizing to a police force than such a state of affairs as this, it is yet to be learned what it is.

A question of greater moment than any other for the people of Honolulu on this beautiful Sabbath day is how much longer the government of Hawaii intends to continue the maintaining of this den of vice and disease under its protecting arm? How much longer are men to continue to occupy high social and official positions who are participants criminals in this terrible place? How much longer are men who derive income from the debauchery and crime of both men and women at Iwilei to be welcomed into homes where there are young girls pure and unspiced and welcomed into official conferences with the highest officers in the Territory?

Will Be Closed Labor Day.

The following dry goods houses will be closed Labor Day, September 3d:
M. Brush & Co.
L. W. Jordan.
Whitney & Marsh.
J. B. Kier & Co. Ltd.
B. F. Ehlers & Co.
The White House.
N. S. Sachs & Co. Ltd.

REPUTED KAHUNA JAILED.

Tries His Art While Locked in a Cell Without Avail.

Pookapu, a very portly Hawaiian, was locked up at the police station last night and held awaiting investigation as to his sanity. He is an old fellow and is reputed to be a very powerful "kahuna." When searched at the station a small hollow stone, which it is claimed has many virtues as a talisman, was found on his person. He objected very strenuously to being deprived of his treasure.

Besides the stone he had a bundle of fish hooks, some fishline and two highly polished human bones that go on the fishline and are warranted to draw mullet by the score. As the old man was put into a cell by himself he had plenty of opportunity of working spells and invoking the aid of his "akua," and this he did for a long time after he was locked up. He asked that the walls of the station house crumble and fall about him. He also prayed for the death of all the parties connected with the station house, and especially did he work for the special destruction of the officer who arrested him.

THAT CHINATOWN BIG CONFLAGRATION.

Did Board of Health Legally Set Fire to the Shacks?

DECISIONS BY JUDGE SILLIMAN.

THEY WERE RENDERED YESTERDAY IN TWO IMPORTANT CASES.

Clauses in Policies Which Compelled Different Interpretations of the Law by the Jurist.

Yesterday Judge Silliman rendered two important decisions wherein the Yee Wo Chan Company was the plaintiff. The first was against the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company and the second against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company. In the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company the policy contained the following clause: "This company shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by means of invasion, insurrection, riot, civil commotion or military or usurped power."

The judge holds that the loss did not occur by means of any civil commotion and that the risk was not within the excepted wishes of the policy.

The decision in the case of Yee Wo Chan & Co. vs. the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company is as follows:

"This is an action of assumpsit brought upon a contract of insurance in which the plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendant the sum of \$5,000, the amount of the policy.

"I find that the plaintiffs are co-partners doing business as merchants in Honolulu under the firm of Yee Wo Chan & Company, and that the defendant is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of Germany, and engaged in the fire insurance business. The evidence shows that the plaintiffs, defendant on the 25th day of October, 1899, entered into a contract whereby the defendant insured against direct loss or damage by fire, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the policy, the merchandise contained in the two-story building situated on the east side of Maunakea street, near King street, in Honolulu, occupied by the insured as a store.

"The policy contains the following clause: 'This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by order of any civil authority.'

"It appears that during the recent epidemic of bubonic plague which visited this city the board of health inspected the locality bounded by Kukui, Nuuanu and Beretania streets, and the Kaunakapili church premises and a line drawn in continuation thereof to Kukui street, and passed a resolution on January 19, 1900, declaring that said locality was in an insanitary condition and infected by bubonic plague; that the infection could not be removed by any means but fire, and ordering that the buildings within the boundaries be destroyed by fire. In pursuance with said resolution Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health, on January 19th, issued an order to Andrew Brown, fire commissioner, directing him to burn said buildings.

"Acting under this order the fire commissioner caused the fire to be started in one of the said condemned buildings by and under the supervision of the Honolulu fire department on the morning of January 20th. The fire having been so started accidentally spread to the Kaunakapili church edifice and thence through several blocks of buildings to the water front, including the store of plaintiffs and the goods therein contained.

"I find that there was only a moderate breeze blowing at the time and that no new cause intervened between the setting of the fire under the orders of health authorities and the burning of the merchandise by the policy in question.

"The original fire set near the Kaunakapili church, as aforesaid, was the proximate cause of the destruction of plaintiffs' property. It was, in fact, the same fire. The plaintiffs' loss was the direct result of the order of the civil authority, i. e., the board of health, and the acts of another authority, the officials of the fire department.

"Counsel for plaintiffs contend that in order to avoid liability the defendant must show that the order of the civil authority was lawfully made; they claim that there is no evidence to show that the order of the board of health was legally made, and further urge that the board had no authority to destroy the said buildings; it had condemned and ordered burned.

"The evidence shows, however, that the board of health was acting in good faith in the premises and passed the said resolution and issued the said order in its attempt to stamp out the epidemic then prevailing, and that the fire department acted in like good faith in pursuance of said order.

"It is sufficient that the action was taken and the order issued bona fide, and without going back of the order, to ascertain whether or not the board of health was acting within the scope of its legal authority in making the said order. I hold that the loss was the direct result of the order of the civil authority within the meaning of the above quoted clause of the policy.

"Let judgment be entered for the defendant."

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF POLICE IMPUDENCE.

How a Woman Was Answered Who Telephoned to Station

WANTED WAGON FOR INJURED MAN.

TOLD THAT CLERK WAS TOO BUSY TO BOTHER WITH HER REQUEST.

George Hubbell Was the Clerk On Duty at the Time, Who Made the Impudent Reply.

Another of those shocking instances of police cruelty and indifference to the requests of the people, the real masters of the police, came to light yesterday afternoon away out on south Beretania street.

Shortly before 2 o'clock a Chinaman named Kong Lee was walking along Beretania street when he was overtaken by a heavy stone wagon belonging to the government, the wagon being known as No. 3. On the wagon with the Portuguese driver were two boys about sixteen years of age, who, as soon as they came within throwing distance of the Chinaman began throwing rocks at him. Presently the driver joined in the throwing of rocks, all three indulging in the fiendish sport, laughing and hallooing at the Chinaman's discomfiture.

In order to avoid the rocks, as he thought, and to seek safety, Kong Lee stepped in front of the cart. As he did so the driver suddenly turned the horses and before the Chinaman could get out of the way one of the wheels of the heavily loaded vehicle passed over his right foot, crushing it to a pulp. This was at the corner of Beretania and Alexander streets.

The neighborhood is inhabited on the mountain side by some of the best white families in the city; people who believe in humanity. A number of men and women were immediately on the scene, one of the young women assisting to bandage the foot of the unfortunate man.

Another white woman of the neighborhood jumped on her bicycle and rode over to King street to telephone to the police station to ask for an officer to come out and arrest the driver of the cart and the boys with him and also to send the patrol wagon for the wounded man. Another woman rode up Beretania street to Punahou, hoping to find a mounted officer on the last named street.

After more than half an hour a policeman was sent to the scene on a bicycle to investigate, while the Chinaman was allowed to lay there in the sun suffering from his wound. About the time of the arrival of the officer on the bicycle the woman who had first telephoned asking that the patrol wagon be sent out to take the injured man to the hospital went to the telephone a second time and called up the police station. In answer to her request for an officer to arrest the driver and for the wagon the following reply came back over the phone:

"That's about the Chinaman you telephoned in about awhile ago? Oh, don't bother us about that; we're busy," and that was all the satisfaction she could get.

Finally a few minutes after 3 o'clock the patrol wagon arrived, more than one hour after the case had been reported to police headquarters.

Inquiry at police headquarters last night developed the fact that the clerk on duty when the call for the wagon and an officer to arrest the man who had run over the Chinaman was made was George Hubbell and it was he who gave back the insulting answer that he was too busy to be bothered when telephoned to the second time to know why the wagon had not been sent out.

Evidently Clerk George Hubbell of the police department believes that the police are masters of the people and not the people masters of the police.

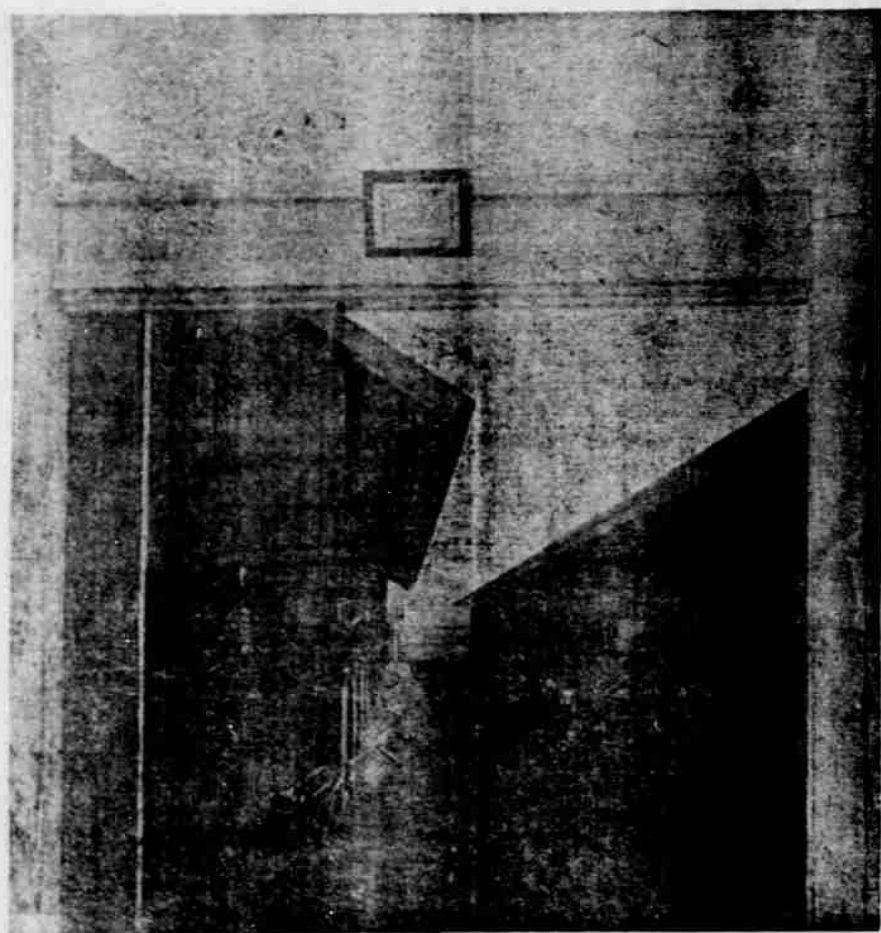
LABOR DAY PARADE.

Line of March for Tomorrow Morning—Names of Speakers.

The preparations for the first celebration of Labor Day in Hawaii are now all complete. The principal event of the day will be the parade, which will be a very fine turnout. The line of march will be as follows:

Parade starts at the drill shed at 9 o'clock sharp. From drill shed to Hotel, to Richard, to King, to Fort, to Vineyard, to Emma, to Beretania, to Alapai, to King, and along King to the Capitol grounds where the parade will disband.

The speeches of the day will be from the band stand in the Capitol grounds and will be by the following gentlemen: United States Attorney John C. Baird, George A. Davis and L. A. Andrews.



NO. 1—ONE OF THE GATES TO THE IWILEI PEN.

when Iwilei's pen of vice and corruption is practically dead. Snapshots on so large a scale were found not practical, and, therefore, the reader must in his imagination place within this stockaded den of vice the moving figures, which number from one to five thousand persons, who nightly congregate there out of curiosity, as sightseers or for the purpose of gratifying their coarse, brutal passions.

The government of Hawaii's public den of infamy is located in the district of Iwilei, on the reef beyond the walls of the penitentiary, about one mile from the business center of Honolulu. The portion enclosed by the stockade comprises from one and a half to two acres. The stockade consists of a heavy board fence from ten to twelve feet high, surrounding the entire ground, making it practically a prison, pierced only by four gates, the character of which is shown by engraving No. 1. Within are located a series of houses, five in number, constituting streets within the area way. These buildings are of one story in height, built of frame, and each divided into from forty to fifty rooms, each room measuring about 10x12 feet. Each room is provided with a window and a door, all facing upon the main or longitudinal streets. In all there are 240 of these cages in which the women who here prostitute their crimes, expose their charms of person and labor assiduously to ensnare men and boys for their illegal and disgusting purpose.

The so-called rooms are cheaply furnished, each containing a bed and the usual furniture of a bed room, and 162 of them are at the present time occupied by the fallen women who are here authorized by law to practice what is called "their trade."

Under Government Sanction.

This pen of infamy and shame was erected by the sanction of the authorities of this Territory for the sinful purposes to which it is now devoted, with the full knowledge that it was to be put to such use. More than that, after its completion the women were notified by the authorities that they would have to resort to this pen if they wished longer to enjoy immunity from the law. The "masters" of these women received the same notice and it required no urging for them to remove their slaves from former and perhaps more healthful quarters to this ugliest and darkest spot on the fame of Hawaii.

The rooms to which reference has been made, as being occupied by the women, are rented at a uniform monthly rental of \$15 each. It will thus be seen that when this moral pest spot is fully occupied the monthly income would aggregate \$2,400, or about \$43,000 a year. With the present occupancy of the place the income is \$2,430, or nearly \$30,000 a year. This is the blood money extracted from the fallen

about is porous; there is no sewerage and the buildings are set flush down upon the ground. In a moist climate like this, with floors almost touching the soil, a room of such dimensions can scarcely be fit for human habitation.

Surroundings of the Pen.

The surroundings of the Iwilei pen are such as one would expect to find adjacent to such an establishment. There are rows of one and two-story buildings, the lower portions of which are divided into small stores, devoted to the selling of soft drinks, peanuts and the general supply that one finds adjacent or inside of a traveling cir-



NO. 2—ONE OF THE "STREETS" IN THE IWILEI PEN.

cus. The upper portions of these buildings and some of the rear portions of them are occupied by the women after the hours for plying their business within the enclosure have expired. Here they meet and yield up their ill-gotten gains to their "masters," if indeed they have not already been compelled to do so within the enclosure.

Another argument advanced by the advocates and owners of this place to the effect that it is better to concentrate this evil and keep the women off the streets falls when it is remembered that the women are within this "bull pen" only from 4 p. m. to 2 a. m.,

and from window to window, sizing up the women on exhibition there as they would the animals at a cattle show. The streets swarm, especially after 9 o'clock in the evening, with visitors and sightseers, although the biggest crowd has not arrived on the scene until after 11 o'clock at night.

Its Influence On Homes.

Iwilei is coarse and brutalizing, its influence for evil is immense and widely extended. Its show character adds to this greatly. While the scene within and without this infamous place is lively and gay after nightfall, it is

room. The buckets which are seen setting along the avenue are the conveyances of the sewage. These are gathered up every morning and emptied by the employees of the company.

Cut No. 2 gives a larger and better view of one of the streets of this terrible place, showing more clearly how the place has been built and the manner in which the women ply their "trade" in the day time, when the pen is practically deserted. In the distance is the gate of exit, with a view of one of the frame buildings located on the outside of the stockade. The figure explains itself and will give the